

Channel Islands, the species has been collected from Santa Rosa Island (G.D. Wallace, 1985, Contributions in Science, No. 365, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County). It was also reported from San Miguel (Greene 1887, Pittonia 1:74-93) and Santa Cruz Islands (Greene 1887, Bull. Cal. Acad. Sci. 2:377-417), though voucher specimens have not been located, and the species has not been found on Santa Cruz Island recently (Junak et al. 1995, A Flora of Santa Cruz Island). Reported as far south as the northern "South Coast" of California by Kelley and Wilken (1993, in The Jepson Manual), and to Playa del Rey, Los Angeles County, by Jepson (1912), though these and other southerly reports were likely confused with *Cryptantha hispidissima* (I. M. Johnston 1925). *C. hispidissima* was reduced to varietal status by Johnston (Munz 1935, Man. So. Cal. Bot.), but has been treated as a synonym of *C. clevelandii* var. *florosa* (e.g., Abrams 1951, Illus. Flora Pac. States, Vol. III). This variety, recognized in the floristic treatments of Munz (1959 and 1974), is not recognized as distinct from *C. clevelandii* by Kelly and Wilken (1993). Previously collected from coastal sandy soils and dunes.

Significance. This is the first verified mainland record south of Point Conception. A large population occurs at this site in a relatively extensive dune system. This site also sustains one of the few extant coastal dunes remaining in Los Angeles or Orange counties, with several other locally uncommon taxa.

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MELICA CILIATA L. (POACEAE).—King Co., dry sand, waste ground, industrial area near cement factory, Duwamish River mouth, Riverside, Seattle, 47°34.2'N, 122°20.7'W, elev. 3 m, 13 Aug 2003, *Wechsler s.n.* WTU; dry basalt fill, riverbank, same site, 16 June 2004, *Zika 19860* (NY, UC, WTU).

Previous knowledge. Silky melic is native to Eurasia, where it often favors calcareous substrates. It is occasionally planted as an ornamental in North America. Its spread from cultivation in Riverside may have been facilitated by cement processing waste.

Significance. First record as an escape from cultivation in Washington. Apparently the first report of this species reproducing outside of gardens in North America (Hitchcock, A. S. & A. Chase. 1971. Manual of the Grasses of the U.S., 2nd ed. Dover Publications, New York. Kartesz, J. T. and C.A. Meacham. 2004. Synthesis of the North American Flora, CD-ROM Version 2.0. Published by J. T. Kartesz & Phylosystems Corporation, Chapel Hill. Soreng, R. J., P. M. Peterson, G. Davidse, E. J. Judziewicz, F. O. Zuloaga, T. S. Filgueiras, and O. Morrone. 2003. Catalog of New World Grasses (Poaceae): IV. Subfamily Pooideae. Contributions from the U.S. National Herbarium 48: 1-730. Web Grass Manual, accessed January 2006, <http://herbarium.usu.edu/webmanual/>). Its potential invasiveness should be examined.

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